

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 31.

INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,596.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR SATURDAY--Warmer, partly cloudy weather; local rains.

All broken lines of Heavy Underwear at the

WHEN
Clothing Store

Are being offered at greatly reduced prices, to close them.

Cuticura

Miss Boynton's Case of Skin and Blood Disease. The Most Remarkable Cure on Record.

I have been afflicted for one year and nine months with what the doctors called eczema. I was taken with dreadful pains in my head and body, my feet became so swollen that I was perfectly helpless, sores broke out on my body and face, my appetite left me, I could not sleep nights, I lost flesh, and soon became so wretched that I longed to die. In this condition, after trying various remedies, I engaged two homeopathic physicians, Dr. — and Dr. —, and was under their treatment a year and a half, and failed to get even temporary relief. My disease grew worse; my sufferings became terrible. I tried "Faith Cure," but it was unsuccessful. Kind friends then tried to get me into the City Hospital, but the Superintendent, after seeing me, declined to admit such a case as mine there, and said I would not live six weeks.

On the 26th of April last, I sent for Dr. F. M. Riddett, of Boston. He came, and after an examination pronounced my case the most hopeless he had ever witnessed. My photograph, which was then taken at his desire, while I lay propped up in bed, shows the disease as it appeared on my face, but no picture could possibly indicate how much pain and suffering I endured. The eruption had increased to great burrowing, itching, and burning sores, from which reddish matter constantly poured, forming a mass of great thickness. Other sores appeared on various parts of my body, and I became so weak that I could not leave my bed.

In this condition, and by advice of Dr. Riddett, I began the use of the Cuticura Remedies, the Cuticura internally three times per day, and the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. In just sixty days, i. e., June 26, I was so far recovered as to be able to go alone to the gallery and sit for my photograph, which shows more than words can do the wonderful cure these remedies have wrought in less than nine weeks. The sores have all disappeared from my face and body, my appetite and strength have returned; I am free from pain, my flesh is increasing, and I can go about and enjoy life. My restoration to perfect health is now only a matter of a few weeks. My friends think my cure miraculous, and I shall never cease to feel that the Cuticura Remedies have saved my life.

EMMA BOYNTON, 39 Chapman Street, Boston, Mass., July 17, 1884.

Knowing the composition and curative value of the Cuticura Remedies, I recommended them to Miss Boynton, with the results above described. I endorse her statement as a faithful and true account of her sufferings and cure.

F. M. RIDDETT, M. D., Hotel Parthia.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 25c. Soap, 25c. Resolvent, \$1.

Petter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

STOVES.
The Westminster Range Burner,
(Round and Square.)
THE ART WESTMINSTER,
—ALSO—
Acorn Stoves and Ranges,
Coal Vases, Coal Hods, Fire Stands,
Etc., Etc.

ELDER & CO.
68 North Illinois St.

And Still the
Good Work Goes On.

And the public reaps the benefit. The prices at which we are selling Winter Overcoats, Suits and Underwear during our

Great Sweeping Out Sale

Are so wonderfully low, that people who merely come in out of curiosity to "look around" can not refrain from purchasing. All Winter Goods must go, no matter what the loss to us. We will not carry any goods over.

The specialty we mention to-day is MEN'S HEAVY ODD COATS. Take your choice of a lot of All-wool Cassimere Odd Coats, taken from \$15 and \$18 suits, and worth \$10 apiece, for \$5.00. Take your choice of another lot of Men's Union Cassimere Odd Coats, not one worth less than \$5, and some cheap at \$3 and \$7, take any one of them at \$2.50.

MODEL
CLOTHING CO.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

What Shall We Do With Our Graduating Soldiers and Sailors?—Too Much Money.

Reciprocity Treaties—The War Tax of States and Territories—National Board of Trade, Etc.

MILITARY AND NAVAL CADETS.

There Are No Openings for the Young Graduates—In Fact, They Are a Drag on the Market.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A good deal of disappointment is shown by army officers over the refusal of the House to provide places for the young men who are graduating from the West Point Military Academy. Under the present condition of affairs there is no place where these graduates can be assigned, and consequently no commission can be issued to one when he graduates. The best that the army can do for him is to give him a year's pay for the rank of a Second Lieutenant—the rank he would be given if there were any vacancies—and let him go into private life. Then the Government relinquishes all claim upon the graduate. He is a private citizen, educated for the army by Uncle Sam, but refused employment by him.

Under the present niggardly provisions for the army or navy, they offer no inducements to the young men who want to become soldiers and sailors. If the navy has not filled all the lower ranks and will have to refuse admission to regular service to young men who graduate from Annapolis, it is only a question of a short time when the ranks will be full. If a man graduates from West Point at the age of twenty-one, and is so fortunate as to get the commission of a Second Lieutenant, he may rise from that rank—that is, it is possible for him to do so—to that of First Lieutenant by the time he is thirty-six or thirty-eight years old. Thus he may begin on a salary of \$1,400 a year at twenty-one years of age and have it increased to \$1,600 when he is thirty-six.

An old army officer said to-day that unless there were some very radical changes made in the laws a few of the young men now in or entering the army would be higher in rank when they were retired, at sixty-four years of age, than Captain, which pays the munificent and princely salary of \$1,800 a year.

It is thus that the possibilities of an army officer are confined to salaries ranging from \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year during a life, running at least from twenty-one to sixty-four years. The navy is no better. So it is plain that from a financial standpoint, it doesn't pay to be an army or navy officer.

She House Committee on Appropriations provided a few additional places for the men graduating from West Point, but the House struck them out of the Army bill, and now they must go from the academy to private life.

THE NATION'S MONEY.

It Costs Half a Million a Year to Guard It, and an Immense Amount to Transfer and Remove It.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A Congressman who has been making inquiry into the subject says it costs the Government more than a half a million dollars a year to guard and transfer its money. He likens it to a house which must be kept in repair at a heavy expense to the owner, although he can not occupy or rent it. The Government has so much money on its hands that it is burdensome. It is being shipped from mint to mint, and from mints to the Treasury, and vice versa. The vaults are crowded, repaired, enlarged. The guards are increased, the express charges are manifolded, and yet there is no profit accruing to the Government by keeping it on hand.

Recently a heavy outlay was made to enlarge the silver vault at the Treasury. At a heavy expense a lot of coin was shipped here and placed in the new vaults. Now comes the information that the capacity for storage in the mint at San Francisco is more than taken, and Congress is going to appropriate \$500,000 to bear the expense of shipping the silver here. Then Congress will have to make an appropriation to ship it out through the country again as it is called for by the bankers and others, as the Government pays the expense of expressage.

Justice Being Meted Out Rapidly for Defrauding Uncle Sam.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The trials of men charged with frauds in the sale and purchase of supplies for the Navy Department have been the local sensations here during the past two weeks. Three men have already been convicted. Others are doomed for terms in the penitentiary also. Some of these men were connected with the Navy Department as clerks, while others were merchants or middle men. They presented false bills for drugs and other supplies, and, being paid, the money was divided.

Washington has been convulsed with excitement several times over matters of this

kind, but there have never been such business-like trials and summary punishment as now.

Reciprocity Treaty Speculations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In diplomatic circles it is very much regretted that no action can be taken upon the reciprocity treaties pending before Congress, or if action could be taken that it would be adverse. It is claimed by the diplomats that the best mean ground, from a commercial view-point, that can be occupied by a people entertaining free trade and high protection principles is that afforded by reciprocal treaties. Especially is this true where opinion on the tariff is so nearly divided. The attaches of foreign legations here are unanimous in the belief that these treaties would greatly stimulate American trade if carried into effect.

WAR TAX BILL.

It Provides for Refunding the Tax Paid by Some States and Remitting the Amounts Due From Others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The House Committee on Claims decided by a vote of 9 to 4 to report the bill providing for the refunding of the tax imposed by the Government on the States and Territories of the United States a war tax, under the acts of Congress, August 5, 1861, and June 7, 1862, and releasing those States which yet owe tax. The following tabulated statement will show the amount imposed upon the several States and Territories, and the amount yet due the Government:

STATES OR TERRITORIES.	Amount Imposed.	Amount Due U. S.
Alabama.....	\$28,319	\$28,319
Arkansas.....	261,887	77,594
California.....	254,539	6,938
Colorado.....	22,995	21,388
Connecticut.....	38,214	3,241
Delaware.....	74,683	.....
District of Columbia.....	49,722	39,993
Florida.....	72,527	39,993
Georgia.....	884,376	512,960
Illinois.....	1,116,851	.....
Indiana.....	994,570	.....
Iowa.....	422,088	.....
Kansas.....	71,471	.....
Kentucky.....	713,695	.....
Louisiana.....	385,387	117,572
Maine.....	420,830	.....
Maryland.....	436,829	.....
Massachusetts.....	824,581	.....
Michigan.....	501,763	.....
Minnesota.....	1,067,689	.....
Mississippi.....	413,059	388,742
Missouri.....	761,127	.....
Montana.....	19,312	.....
Nebraska.....	4,499	.....
New Hampshire.....	218,417	.....
New Jersey.....	490,138	.....
New Mexico.....	1,074,544	.....
New York.....	2,693,919	.....
North Carolina.....	676,136	190,000
Ohio.....	1,367,689	.....
Oregon.....	35,141	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1,946,719	.....
Rhode Island.....	4,499	.....
Tennessee.....	699,491	341,718
Texas.....	553,107	225,049
Vermont.....	62,648	25,292
Virginia.....	727,941	213,500
Washington.....	268,490	.....
West Virginia.....	7,743	4,637
Wisconsin.....	313,639	67,146
Wyoming.....	89,571	.....

The vote of the committee was yeas—Docker, Price, Vanalsteyn, Tillman, Brown of Pennsylvania, Ray, Ochiltree, Snyder and Elwood.

Nays—Warner, Lore, Dowd and McMillan.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Convention Pass Numerous Resolutions on a Great Variety of Subjects, and Finally Adjourn sine Die.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—When the National Board of Trade resumed its session to-day a proposition from the Portland, Ore., Board of Trade, reciting the necessity for the improvement of the Columbia River was taken up, and Senator Dolph offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the necessities of commerce demand a speedy removal of obstructions in the mouth of the river, and we recommend to Congress that a sufficient appropriation be made to secure the completion of the improvement as early as possible, consistent with the economical expenditure of the appropriation.

Senator Dolph proceeded to set forth the importance of the proposed improvement to the Northwest. The improvement of the Columbia River should not be charged to Oregon. It was not a local project, but a plan for rendering navigable a river that drains 290,000 square miles. The value of the products exported from this valley aggregated \$15,870,000 last year. Mr. Danham seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

The National Bank act was the next subject discussed, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the executive council of the National Board of Trade respectfully memorialize the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives to carefully consider the propriety of so revising or amending the National Bank act as to make the positive features of the law more efficient, especially the limit therein expressed of loaning money not in excess of one-tenth of the capital of the bank to any one corporation or individual.

Resolved, That the executive council be requested to memorialize Congress to so amend Section 5,200, Revised Statutes, relative to National Banks, as to render the section, prohibiting the certification of checks, where no funds are on deposit to meet the same, more effective in the method of enforcing the penalty for violation of the same, so that penalty will be rigidly and strictly enforced.

The President called up the following propositions, the first submitted by the New York Chamber of Commerce and the second by the Philadelphia Board of Trade:

It is the opinion of this Chamber that Congress should at once pass an act to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars. Resolved, That the continued coinage of dollars from 412 grains of silver threatens a permanent depression of our national standard of value, for which reason Congress is respectfully urged to repeal the law making such coinage compulsory.

There was a pause in the proceedings for a few moments, which was broken by Mr. Henry of New York, who said: "I see nobody is willing to father that bill. I wish to leave silver and gold alone, and I move to lay the resolution on the table."

Mr. Sterne immediately objected, and

made an animated attack upon the silver dollar.

Mr. Henry deprecated any interference with silver coinage. He should not wonder if it appeared that certain banks in New York were at the bottom of this movement, and one of their means was to threaten a panic if the use of silver were persisted in. The matter should be left entirely to Congress, and this Board should not alarm the country by dabbling in it.

Several substitutes were offered by various persons and consecutively voted down, after which the resolution of the Philadelphia Board of Trade was agreed to without a dissenting vote. After talking over park inspection matters, reciprocity with Canada, and various other subjects and instructing Congress generally what to do, the convention adjourned sine die.

NATIONAL NOTES.

Treasury Conference—Edmunds' Nicaragua Treaty Vote—Senator Fair's Letter to the Silver Convention—Teller's and Other Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A conference was held in the Treasury Department yesterday on the general question of the business prospects of the country, as affected by the alleged depreciation of silver. There were present Secretary McCulloch, Treasurer Wyman, Assistant Treasurer Acton, of New York; Messrs. William Dowd, George S. Coe and Vermilyea, banker of New York. The Secretary said, in referring to the conference, that the views of all were in harmony on the general question that State and National finances do not call for any change in the present policy of the administration. There was no cause, he said, to apprehend any interruption in the general business prosperity of the country, nor anything to justify a depreciation in value of silver coin.

Before the vote on the ratification of the Nicaragua treaty was announced yesterday, Senator Edmunds changed from the affirmative to the negative, in order to be in a position to enter a motion for reconsideration, which motion he has since entered.

Senator Fair to-day sent the following telegram in response to an invitation to attend the Silver Convention at Carson City:

To Hon. Robert Briggs, Chairman, Carson City.

Your invitation to attend the silver convention at Carson just received, and I regret my inability to respond in person. Please extend to the convention my warmest sympathy in the movement. Let the friends of silver stand united, firm and true, and our silver, the savior of the Republic, will again take its just and equal rank with gold in the commercial markets of the world.

Secretary Teller was again before the House Committee on payment of pensions, to-day and back pay, to-day in relation to his alleged connection with the transfer of the pension claim business of N. W. Fitzgerald to George E. Lemon, another pension claim agent. His testimony was in most part merely a repetition of that given yesterday.

After Teller had concluded Messrs. Starkey, Forshey and Windsor, of Washington County, Ohio, were examined relative to the action of the Pension Examiners in Ohio at the October elections. Starkey and Forshey testified that Special Examiner Winthrop and other Republicans told them if they wanted to secure pensions they must vote the Republican ticket, and that fifteen or twenty votes were influenced in this way. In response to the Senate resolution calling for information in respect to the proposed opening of the Oklahoma land to settlement, the Secretary of the Interior says, while the lands retain their present status they will continue to be a source of trouble. He can see no good reason why immediate transfer of unoccupied lands shall be held for the Indians to roam over, as they are desirable for settlement; but until the existing state of affairs has been changed by an agreement with the Indians the integrity of the treaties should be maintained. Memoranda from Indians protesting against the opening of the lands to settlement accompany the communication.

The President has appointed John Charlton a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, vice Agnew deceased.

To-day while the House was considering a private bill for the payment of an Indian depreciation claim, the whole subject of payments of that character was briefly discussed.

Mr. Holman took the position that the Government should only be held liable where there were treaty lands belonging to the Indians from which payment could be made.

Mr. George, of Oregon, contended that this was a narrow view, and made an extended argument in favor of the position that the Government should only be held liable where there were treaty lands belonging to the Indians from which payment could be made.

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Utilization of Natural Gas.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30.—The City Council passed an ordinance, to-night, granting to Pittsburg, Pa., and Kansas City parties the right to lay mains for the utilization of natural gas from wells that have been sunk west of Kansas City. The gas will be used for heating and manufacturing and it is claimed will be the means of bringing important manufacturing interests here from the East.

A Forger in the Toils.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 30.—J. H. Dietz, wanted in New Richmond, Wis., for forgeries on two banks amounting to \$1,300, arrived in this city in charge of Sheriff Campbell, of St. Croix County, Wisconsin, yesterday, who arrested him at Helena, Mont. Dietz figured as a forger in Los Angeles, Cal., and Helena, Mont., his operations amounting to about \$8,000.

Memorial Cross Blown Down.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—The handsome memorial cross erected over the grave of Jerome Collins, the meteorologist of the Jeannette expedition, was blown down by a storm at Cork to-day.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

A Terrible Railroad Disaster in New South Wales—Rumors of Dynamiters Arrested in London.

The Progress of General Earle's Troops Reported to Be Satisfactory—Naval Engagement.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Train Precipitated Into a Creek and Forty Passengers Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch this afternoon from Sydney, New South Wales, states that the express train between Sydney and Wagga Wagga, while running at high rate of speed, was precipitated into a creek by the weakness of the bridge upon which the train had entered. Forty passengers were killed.

Rumored Arrest of a Dynamiter.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—It was reported late this afternoon that Scotland Yard detectives had arrested a dynamiter at his lodging, in the Westminster district, and found an internal machine concealed in his room.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The man arrested in Westminster district yesterday is named Goodman. It is believed his arrest will lead to important developments. Goodman was lodging in North street. He is a tall man, with a dark moustache and hollow complexion, and about twenty-eight years of age. He appears to be an American, is nervous and uneasy. The detectives have been watching him for several days. He had in his possession a large trunk weighing several hundred pounds, bearing torn labels, reading: "Steamship Wyoming, Liverpool." He displayed a sudden anxiety to quit his lodgings when he found that detectives were watching him.

Strange Developments as to That Mystery.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—An inquest on the body of Captain Armstrong, of the British bark Wellington, killed by the crew off the Solly Islands, on Monday, was held to-day at Plymouth. The testimony showed that Captain Armstrong, from the time of leaving the vessel on the 21st, seemed afraid that the steward of the vessel intended to poison him. The brother of Armstrong deposed that the Captain had been abstemious all his life, that he had been a mariner twenty-five years, and never knew of a quarrel with his crew. Ultimately four members of the Wellington's crew—Charles Patterson, First Mate; John Somerdyke, Jirgen Joranson and Charles Jones, were arrested on the charge of killing the Captain. Jones shouted that the wrong persons had been seized and the whole truth would come out if the really guilty ones should appear to give evidence.

Letter Carriers Carry Dynamite.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sir Robert Carden, M. P., in a speech at the Mansion House banquet last evening, said he had received information that a letter carrier employed in the General Postoffice had been discovered carrying a bag containing dynamite, and hoped this arrest would lead to the discovery and overthrow of the dynamite conspiracy.

Effect of Insulting a Reporter.

VIRGINIA, Jan. 30.—The local newspapers and foreign and provincial journals have resolved to cease reporting the proceedings of the Reichrath, in consequence of an insult offered a reporter during the session of Thursday. The proceedings will not be reported until the Reichrath makes an apology.

To Be Blown Up.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Numerous threats have been made to blow up the Holyhead Railway terminus and hotel and the Britannia tubular bridge and the Menai suspension bridge, crossing the Menai Strait. American tourists will be somewhat concerned by these reports, as this is one of their favorite routes.

A Collision, Not a Broken Bridge.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 30.—An express train between here and Wagga Wagga was wrecked by a collision and not by falling through a bridge, as first reported. Beside the forty persons killed a great many were injured. The disaster occurred near Wagga Wagga.

More Guards for the British Museum.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Many extra policemen have been placed about the British Museum buildings. In the courts where antiquities are displayed the exhibits have been raised off, so that a narrow passage is left through the middle of the court for sightseers.

The Emperor Withheld.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Emperor of Germany this afternoon enjoyed a drive for an hour. He subsequently gave audience to Giebel, the explorer, upon German colonial interests in Africa. Later he had a long conference with Bismarck.

Dynamite Threats.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Station Master of the London terminus of the Great Eastern Railway has received a letter threatening to blow up the depot. It is rumored that a man was arrested at the General Postoffice carrying dynamite.

Making Good Progress.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—General Wolseley telegraphs to-day from Korti that General Earle's expedition to Berber by the river route was making satisfactory progress. The advance scouts exchanged shots with the enemy near Berli.

Naval Engagement in the East.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.—Reports have reached here that a serious engagement occurred between French and Chinese men-of-war off Matsien. No details received.

Additional Credit.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Government has decided to ask for an additional credit of \$1,500,000, on account of the military operations in Madagascar.

Threatened With Dynamite.

BERNE, Jan. 30.—The Federal Council has received notice of an intended dynamite attack upon the federal palace by anarchists.

although the threat is regarded as a hoax. Special police have been detailed to protect the building.

A Shocking Sight.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The body of Captain Armstrong was viewed by the Coroner. The body presented a shocking sight. Both eyes were blackened, the head greatly contused, and the top of the skull smashed in.

New Theory of the Explosions.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Cridu People started the absurd theory that the Russian police are the authors of the recent explosions, the object being to influence Great Britain to expel the Nihilists.

Nothing to be Spared.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Harcourt, Home Secretary, having received information that the dynamiters had threatened to blow up the British Museum, extra precautions were taken to protect that building.

Again Prohibited.

DUBLIN, Jan. 30.—The Castle authorities have again prohibited the circulation in Ireland of O'Donovan Rossa's paper.

Congo Conference.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Congo Conference closes February 2.

Speaker Carlisle at Albany to Consult With the President-Elect.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Speaker Carlisle and wife arrived from New York and immediately went to the rooms prepared for them. Mr. Carlisle later was driven in a covered sleigh, in company with Colonel Lamont, to President-elect Cleveland's residence. The letter in answer to which Carlisle came to Albany is understood to have stated that the President-elect would be glad to see him and avail himself of any suggestions Carlisle might have to offer in regard to measures and men for a Cabinet. It is believed that Carlisle, while he will not accept a Cabinet position, is very anxious that Cleveland shall appoint a tariff reformer as Secretary of the Treasury. He does not urge the selection of a pronounced free trader, but will be satisfied with a man of moderate views. Carlisle passed the evening with Governor Hill.

Losses by Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—At 1:30 this morning a fire broke out in E. D. Bassford & Co.'s house furnishing establishment, in West Fourteenth street. The fire caused a loss of \$40,000. The third floor was occupied as an art studio by B. Y. Turner, who lost \$20,000 worth of paintings. Mrs. A. M. Pollard, widow of the author of "The Lost Cause," and Professor Wooster, who occupy rooms in the building, narrowly escaped with their lives.

Talmage on the Dynamiters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, in his Friday evening talk to-night, said: "The men who engaged in the dynamite business were too lazy to follow any regular employment. He hoped the perpetrators of the recent attempt to blow up the House of Parliament and Westminster would be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law. He believed honest Irishmen deprived such wickedness."

Stood in With the Prison Contractors.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 30.—This morning Jones, alias Jimmy Carroll, a notorious American burglar, who was sentenced some years ago to the penitentiary for robbery, was released and left for Montreal. Before he left, it is said, he exhibited American bonds of the value of \$100,000.

Missing Boats Head From.

HALIFAX, Jan. 30.—A telegram from Sackville, N. B., says intelligence has just been received that the missing ice boats and passengers landed last night at Argyle, an out-of-the-way place on Prince Edward's Isle. All except Captain Irving were badly frozen.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

All the oyster shuckers of Annapolis, Md., less 10 per cent, are on a strike against a reduction of wages.

Dr. Burbank, of the United States Navy, died suddenly last night, of heart disease, at Portsmouth, N. H.

All connected with the Petersburg (Va.) Planter's and Mechanics' Bank, indicted for conspiracy, have been acquitted.

Ex-Governor Berry has withdrawn from the Arkansas Senatorial contest. It is believed Jones will be elected to-day.

Nearly 1,000 operatives have been thrown out of employment by the bursting of a cylinder head at Dabson's carpet mills,